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# CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES OF 28 JULY 1951

Date of entry into Force: 22 April 1954

and

# PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES OF 31 JANUARY 1967

Date of entry into Force: 4 October 1967

## Dates of Accessions and Ratifications to the Convention and to the Protocol

## Declarations and Reservations made by Parties to the Convention and to the Protocol

GE.72-13869

| Parties to the Convention or Protocol | CONVENTION Date of ratification, accession or declaration | PROTOCOL Date of accession |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 21 February 1963 | 8 November 1967 |
| Argentina | 15 November 1961 | 6 December 1967 |
| Australia | 22 January 1954 | - |
| Austria | 1 November 1954 | - |
| Belgium | 22 July 1953 | 8 April 1969 |
| Botswana | 6 January 1969 | 6 January 1969 |
| Brazil | 16 November 1960 | 7 April 1972 |
| Burundi | 16 July 1963 | 15 March 1971 |
| Cameroon | 23 October 1961 | 19 September 1967 |
| Canada | 4 June 1969 | 4 June 1969 |
| Central African Republic | 4 September 1962 | 30 August 1967 |
| Chile | 27 April 1972 | 28 January 1972 |
| Colombia | 10 October 1961 | - |
| Congo, People's Republic of the | 15 October 1962 | 10 July 1970 |
| Cyprus | 16 May 1963 | 9 July 1968 |
| Dahomey | 4 April 1962 | 6 July 1970 |
| Denmark | 4 December 1952 | 29 January 1968 |
| Ecuador | 17 August 1955 | 6 March 1969 |
| Ethiopia | 8 February 1970 | 10 November 1969 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 1 December 1953 | 5 November 1969 |
| Finland | 10 October 1968 | 10 October 1968 |
| France | 23 June 1954 | 3 February 1971 |
| Gabon | 27 April 1964 | - |
| Gambia, The | 7 September 1966 | 29 September 1967 |
| Ghana | 18 March 1963 | 30 October 1968 |
| Greece | 5 April 1960 | 7 August 1968 |
| Guinea | 28 December 1965 | 16 May 1968 |
| Holy See | 15 March 1956 | 8 June 1967 |

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| Parties to the Convention and Protocol | CONVENTION Date of ratification, accession or declaration | PROTOCOL Date of accession |
|---|---|---|
| Iceland | 30 November 1955 | 26 April 1968 |
| Ireland | 29 November 1956 | 6 November 1968 |
| Israel | 1 October 1954 | 14 June 1968 |
| Italy | 15 November 1954 | 26 January 1972 |
| Ivory Coast | 8 December 1961 | 16 February 1970 |
| Jamaica | 30 July 1964 | - |
| Kenya | 16 May 1966 | - |
| Liberia | 15 October 1964 | - |
| Liechtenstein | 8 March 1957 | 20 May 1968 |
| Luxembourg | 23 July 1953 | 22 April 1971 |
| Madagascar | 8 December 1967 | - |
| Malta | 17 June 1971 | 15 September 1971 |
| Monaco | 18 May 1954 | - |
| Morocco | 7 November 1956 | 20 April 1971 |
| Netherlands | 3 May 1956 | 29 November 1968 |
| New Zealand | 30 June 1960 | - |
| Niger | 25 August 1961 | 2 February 1970 |
| Nigeria | 23 October 1967 | 2 May 1968 |
| Norway | 23 March 1953 | 28 November 1967 |
| Paraguay | 30 June 1970 | 1 April 1970 |
| Peru | 21 December 1964 | - |
| Portugal | 22 December 1960 | - |
| Senegal | 2 May 1963 | 3 October 1967 |
| Swaziland | - | 28 January 1969 |
| Sweden | 26 October 1954 | 4 October 1967 |
| Switzerland | 21 January 1955 | 20 May 1968 |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 12 May 1964 | 4 September 1968 |
| Togo | 27 February 1962 | 1 December 1969 |
| Tunisia | 24 October 1957 | 16 October 1968 |

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| Parties to the Convention and Protocol | CONVENTION Date of ratification, accession or declaration | PROTOCOL Date of accession |
|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 30 March 1962 | 31 July 1968 |
| United Kingdom | 11 March 1954 | 4 September 1968 |
| United States of America | - | 1 November 1968 |
| Uruguay | 21 December 1970 | 22 September 1970 |
| Yugoslavia | 15 December 1959 | 15 January 1968 |
| Zaire | 19 July 1965 | - |
| Zambia | 24 September 1969 | 24 September 1969 |

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## Declarations made by Governments Parties to the Convention in accordance with Article 1 B. (1) of the Convention

Article 1 B. (1) reads:

"For the purposes of this Convention, the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in Article 1, Section A, shall be understood to mean either: (a) 'Events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951', or (b) 'Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951' and each Contracting State shall make a declaration at the time of signature, ratification or accession, specifying which of these meanings it applies for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention."

### States which have adopted alternative (a):

"Events occurring in Europe"

Argentina
Brazil
Ecuador
Italy
Madagascar
Malta
Monaco
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Turkey

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## Declarations and Reservations made by Governments Parties* to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967

### ALGERIA

#### 1951 Convention

**Declaration**

By a communication received on 21 February, 1963, the Government of Algeria notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

Furthermore, the Government of Algeria notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to Section B (2) of Article 1 of the above-mentioned Convention, of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation and the extension of its obligations under this Convention by the adoption of alternative (b) of Section B (1) of that article, that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

### ARGENTINA

#### 1951 Convention

**Declaration**

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention the Argentine Republic considers itself bound by alternative (a) of Article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

#### 1967 Protocol

**Declaration**

The declaration of geographic limitation made by Argentina with respect to the 1951 Convention (see above) is, in accordance with Article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

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* These declarations and reservations were either made upon ratification or accession, or upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. Where the original text was not in English the texts given in the present bulletin are based on translations by the United Nations Secretariat.

AUSTRALIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

In a communication received on 1 December 1967, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its geographic limitation, so that henceforward for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Australian Government considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

[Application of the Convention has been extended to Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea and Nauru.]

Reservations

On 4 December 1967, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its reservations to articles 17, 18, 19, 26 and 32 of the Convention. On 11 March 1971, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its reservation to Article 28 of the Convention. (For the text of these reservations see United Nations Treaty Series, Vol.189, page 202.)

AUSTRIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Republic of Austria considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

"(a) Subject to the reservation that the Republic of Austria regards the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2a (excepting, however, the phrase "who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting State concerned, or ..." in the latter paragraph) not as a binding obligation, but merely as a recommendation.

(b) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of article 22, paragraph 1, shall not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of private elementary schools, that the "public relief and assistance"

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referred to in article 23 shall be interpreted solely in the sense of allocations from public welfare funds (Armenversorgung), and that the "documents or certifications" referred to in article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall be construed to mean the identity certificates provided for in the Convention of 30 June 1928 relating to refugees".

Note: These reservations replace those made at the time of signature. For the text of reservations made on signature, see United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 189, p.186.

BELGIUM

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Belgian Government considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

"1. In all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted by the Belgian Government as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which Belgium has concluded regional customs, economic or political agreements.

2. Article 15 of the Convention shall not be applicable in Belgium; refugees lawfully staying in Belgian territory will enjoy the same treatment, as regards the right of association, as that accorded to aliens in general".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Belgium to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with Article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

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BOTSWANA

1951 Convention

Reservations

The instrument of accession to the Convention, deposited on 6 January 1969, is made subject to reservation to articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34, and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

A reservation has been made to article IV of the Protocol. In addition, the reservations made by Botswana to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

BRAZIL

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purpose of its obligations under the Convention, the Brazilian Government considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The Government of Brazil excludes articles 15 and 17 from its application of the Convention.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Brazil to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

BURUNDI

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a letter dated 16 July 1963, the Government of Burundi informed the Secretary-General that it acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as of that date.

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In a communication dated 5 January 1965, the Government of Burundi notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation by the adoption of alternative (b) of article 1.B (1) of the Convention, that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The instrument of accession to the Protocol of 1967 was made subject to the following reservations with respect to the application of the articles of the Convention to those refugees covered by the Protocol:

> Article 22 of the Convention is accepted with respect to elementary education only in so far as it applies to public and not private education, and on the understanding that the treatment applicable to refugees be the most favourable accorded to aliens generally.
>
> Article 17 (1) and (2) of the Convention is accepted merely as a recommendation.
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> Article 26 of the Convention is accepted subject to the condition that refugees do not choose their place of residence in a region bordering on their country of origin; and refrain, when exercising the right to move freely, from any activity or incursion of a subversive nature with respect to the country of which they are nationals.

CAMEROON

1951 Convention

Declaration

On 23 October 1961 the Government of Cameroon notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

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By a communication received on 29 December 1961, the Government of Cameroon notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation and the extension of its obligations under the Convention by the adoption of alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

CANADA

1951 Convention

Reservations

The instrument of accession of the Government of Canada listed the following reservations with respect to articles 23 and 24 of the Convention:

> "Canada interprets the phrase 'lawfully staying' as referring only to refugees admitted for permanent residence; refugees admitted for temporary residence will be accorded the same treatment with respect to the matters dealt with in articles 23 and 24 as is accorded visitors generally".

By a communication received on 23 October 1970 Canada notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its geographic limitation by the adoption of alternative (b) of article 1.B (1) of the Convention, that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Canada to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 4 September 1962, the Government of the Central African Republic notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

By a further communication received on 15 October 1962, the Government of the Central African Republic notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation and the extension of its obligations under this Convention by the adoption of alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occuring in Europe or elsewhere".

CHILE

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Chile considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The accession of Chile is made subject to the following reservations:

Article 17 (i) The period specified in paragraph 2 (a) should, in the case of Chile, be extended from three to ten years;

(ii) Paragraph 2 (c) is to be applied only if the refugee is the widow or widower of a Chilean spouse.

Article 32 The Government of Chile cannot grant a longer period for compliance with an expulsion order than that granted to other aliens in general under Chilean law.

Article 34 The Government of Chile will be unable to grant to refugees facilities greater than those granted to aliens in general.

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1967 Protocol

Reservations

By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 27 April 1972, the Chilean Government stated that its accession to the 1967 Protocol was made subject to the same reservations made upon accession to the 1951 Convention.

COLOMBIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Colombian Government considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

CONGO People's Republic of the (Brazzaville)

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 15 October 1962, the Government of the Congo (Brazzaville) notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

By a further communication received on 10 July 1970, the Government of the Congo notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its geographic limitation, so that henceforward for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Congo considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol regarding the settlement of disputes.

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CYPRUS

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 16 May 1963, the Government of Cyprus notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

Reservations

Upon notification of succession, the Government of Cyprus confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom (see United Kingdom reservations).

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Cyprus to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

DAHOMEY

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 4 April 1962 the Government of Dahomey notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

By a communication received on 6 July 1970, the Government of Dahomey notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the removal of the geographic limitation and the extension of its obligations under the 1951 Convention by the adoption of alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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DENMARK

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Danish Government considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say, "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

The Government of Denmark has also declared that the provisions of the Convention, including those subject to reservations are applicable to Greenland.

Reservations

By a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw as of 1 October 1961, the reservation to article 14 made on ratification of the Convention.

By another communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 24 on labour legislation and social security. In the same communication Denmark also partially withdrew as of 25 March 1968, the reservations which previously provided that Denmark was not bound by article 17; this reservation shall now read as follows:

> "The obligation in article 17, paragraph 1, to accord to refugees lawfully staying in Denmark the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment shall not be construed to mean that refugees shall be entitled to privileges which in this respect are accorded to nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden."

Note: For the text of reservations originally formulated on ratification see: United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 189, page 198.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Denmark to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

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ECUADOR

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention the Ecuadoran Government considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

With respect to article 1, relating to the definition of the term "refugees", the Government of Ecuador declares that its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not imply its acceptance of the Conventions which have not been expressly signed and ratified by Ecuador.

With respect to article 15, Ecuador further declares that its acceptance of the provisions contained therein shall be limited in so far as those provisions are in conflict with the constitutional and statutory provisions in force prohibiting aliens, and consequently refugees, from being members of political bodies.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Ecuador to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

ETHIOPIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 18 May 1970 the Government of Ethiopia declared that for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Ethiopian Government considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The instrument of accession is made subject to the following reservations:

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"The Provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Ethiopia to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1951 Convention

Declarations

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

On 15 December 1955, the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations notified the Secretary-General that:

"The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, also applies to Land Berlin, as of the date on which the Convention entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

1967 Protocol

Declaration

Upon depositing the instrument of accession the German Federal Republic extended the application of the Protocol to Land Berlin.

FINLAND

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Finland considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

The instrument stipulates that the accession is subject to the following reservations:

"1. A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those countries;

"2. a reservation to article 7, paragraph 2 to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant refugees who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"3. a reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

"4. a reservation to article 12, paragraph 1 to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Finnish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal "status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality";

"5. a reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"6. a reservation to article 25 to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"7. a reservation with respect to the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said paragraph, but is prepared to recognise travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Finland to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

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FRANCE

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 3 February 1971 the French Government notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its geographic limitation, so that henceforward, for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, France considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1) that is to say "events occurring in Europe and elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

Upon ratification, the Government of the Republic of France declared, with reference to article 40 of the Convention, that the latter applies to all territories for the international relations of which France is responsible, and at the same time made the following interpretative declarations:

(a) It considers that article 29, paragraph 2, does not prevent the application in French territory of the provisions of the Act of 7 May 1934 authorizing the levying of the Nansen tax for the support of refugee welfare, resettlement and relief work.

(b) Article 17 in no way prevents the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in France or affects the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by France to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

GABON

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Gabon considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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GAMBIA, The

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 29 August 1966, the Government of The Gambia declared itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees the application of which had been extended to the territory of The Gambia prior to the attainment of independence. For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of The Gambia declared itself to be bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

GHANA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Ghana considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B. (1) that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

1967 Protocol

Reservation

"The Government of Ghana does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol regarding the settlement of disputes".

GREECE

1951 Convention

Declaration

The representative of Greece submitted the following statement:

> "With reference to paragraph B.1 of article 1 of this Convention, I have been instructed to state that the Royal Greek Government understands the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951", contained in article 1, Section A to mean: "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

"1. In cases or circumstances which, in its opinion would justify exceptional procedure for reasons of national security or public order, the Royal Hellenic Government reserves the right to derogate from the obligations imposed by the provisions of articles 8, 26, 28, 31 and 32.

"2. In the opinion of the Royal Hellenic Government the provisions of articles 11, 24 paragraph 3, and 34 constitute recommendations and not juridical obligations.

"3. It is understood that the provisions of article 13 shall not be deemed to refer to rights or claims on movable or immovable property owned by such persons prior to their entry into Greece as refugees.

"4. As far as wage-earning employment under article 17 is concerned, the Royal Hellenic Government shall not accord to the refugees less rights than those accorded generally to nationals of foreign countries.

"5. Public relief accorded under article 23 shall be deemed to be the relief accorded on the basis of general laws and regulations of the country. Exceptional measures which the Royal Hellenic Government has taken or shall deem necessary to take as a result of special circumstances in favour of a particular group of Greek nationals shall not automatically extend to persons falling under the provisions of the present Convention.

"6. The Royal Hellenic Government does not accept and does not consider as valid, as far as Greece is concerned, the second paragraph of the reservation made by the Government of Turkey at the time of the signature of the present Convention."

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Greece to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

GUINEA

1951 Convention

Declaration

In a communication received on 28 December 1965 the Government of Guinea notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it considers itself bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

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In the same communication, the Government of Guinea stated that, for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, it considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

HOLY SEE

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 17 November 1961, the Secretary of State of the Holy See notified the Secretary-General of the removal of the geographic reservation so that for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention the Holy See considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservation

"The Holy See, in conformity with the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention, makes the reservation that the application of the Convention must be compatible in practice with the special nature of the Vatican City State and without prejudice to the norms governing access to and sojourn therein".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by the Holy See to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

ICELAND

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Iceland considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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IRELAND

## 1951 Convention

### Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Ireland considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

The Government of Ireland understands the words "public order" in article 32 (1) and the words "in accordance with due process of law" in article 32 (2) to mean respectively "public policy" and "in accordance with the procedure provided by law".

### Reservations

With regard to article 17 the Government of Ireland does not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

The Government of Ireland undertakes to give effect to article 25 only in so far as may be practicable and permissible under the laws of Ireland.

With regard to article 29 (1), the Government of Ireland does not undertake to accord to refugees treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to:

(a) withdrawn
(b) withdrawn
(c) Income Tax (including Surtax).

Note: For the text of the withdrawn reservations, see United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 254, page 412.

## 1967 Protocol

### Reservations

The reservations made by Ireland to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

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ISRAEL

1951 Convention

Declaration

"The term 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' as used in article 1, section A, shall be understood without any geographical limitation".

Reservations

"Articles 8 and 12 shall not apply to Israel. Article 28 shall apply to Israel with the limitations which result from section 6 of the Passport Law of 5712-1952, according to which the Minister may, at his discretion:

(a) Refuse to grant, or to extend the validity of passport or laissez-passer;

(b) Attach conditions to the grant or the extension of the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

(c) Cancel, or shorten the period of validity of a passport or laissez-passer issued, and order the surrender thereof;

(d) Limit, either at or after the issue of a passport or laissez-passer, the range of countries for which it is to be valid. Permits provided for by article 30 shall be issued by the Minister of Finance at his discretion.".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Israel to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

ITALY

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Italy considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

"in signing this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Italy declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 are recognized by it as recommendations only".

In a communication received on 20 October 1964, the Government of Italy notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws the reservations made at the time of signature and confirmed at the time of ratification, to articles 6, 7, 8, 19, 22, 23, 24 and 34 of the Convention.

Note: For the text of reservations, see United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 189, page 192.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Italy to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

IVORY COAST

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 8 December 1961, the Government of the Ivory Coast notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

In addition, for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of the Ivory Coast notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation, so that henceforward, for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Ivory Coast considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B(1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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JAMAICA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Jamaica considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The Government of Jamaica has confirmed and maintained the reservations which were made when the Convention was extended to Jamaica by the United Kingdom (see United Kingdom reservations).

KENYA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Government of Kenya considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

LIBERIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Liberia considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

LIECHTENSTEIN

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Liechtenstein considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

Article 17: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), and paragraph 3: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors' insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors' insurance, refugees residing in Liechtenstein (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Liechtenstein for ten years - of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 74 of the Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees.

Refugees residing in Liechtenstein who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions but any contributions which may have been made by the employers."

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Liechtenstein to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

LUXEMBOURG

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Grand Ducal Government considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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Reservation

"In all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements."

1967 Protocol

Reservation

The reservation made by Luxembourg to the 1951 Convention (see above) is, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

MADAGASCAR

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Madagascar considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The Government of Madagascar has expressed the following reservations:

(a) the provisions of article 7 (1) shall not be interpreted as requiring the same treatment as is accorded to nationals of countries with which the Malagasy Republic has concluded conventions of establishment or agreements on co-operation;

(b) the provisions of articles 8 and 9 shall not be interpreted as forbidding the Malagasy Government to take, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, measures with regard to a refugee because of his nationality in the interests of national security;

(c) the provisions of article 17 cannot be interpreted as preventing the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in Madagascar or affecting the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

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MALTA

1951 Convention

Declaration

The Government of Malta has made a declaration to the effect that for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, it considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B(1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The accession is made subject to the following reservations:

"Article 7, paragraph 2, articles 14, 23, 27 and 28 shall not apply to Malta, and article 7, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, articles 8,9,11, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 34 shall apply to Malta compatibly with its own special problems, its peculiar position and characteristics".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Malta to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

MONACO

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purpose of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Malta considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say, "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

The stipulations contained in articles 7, (paragraph 2) 15, 22, (paragraph 1) 23 and 24 shall be provisionally considered as being recommendations and not legal obligations.

MOROCCO

1951 Convention

On 7 November 1956, the Government of Morocco, referring to the Diplomatic Agreement of 20 May 1956 between France and Morocco, deposited with the Secretary-General a declaration to the effect that Morocco

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assumes the obligations resulting from the ratification by France in the name of Morocco of the Convention to which Morocco considers itself a party.

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Morocco considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

NETHERLANDS

1951 Convention

Declarations

"For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention the Government of the Netherlands declares that the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood as referring to "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

"In depositing the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands, ..... I declare on behalf of the Netherlands Government that it does not regard the Amboinese who were transported to the Netherlands after 27 December 1949, the date of the transfer of sovereignty by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, as eligible for the status of refugees as defined in article of the said Convention".

On 27 October 1971, application of the Convention and Protocol was extended to Surinam subject to the reservations made by the Netherlands at the time of its own accession.

Reservations

Upon signature, the Government of the Netherlands made the reservation that in all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of the countries with which the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

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(1) With reference to article 26 of this Convention the Netherlands Government reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain refugees or groups of refugees in the public interest;

(2) In the notifications concerning overseas territories referred to in article 40, paragraph 2 of this Convention the Netherlands Government reserves the right to make a declaration in accordance with section B of article 1 with respect to such territories and to make reservations in accordance with article 42 of the Convention.

1967 Protocol

The reservations made by the Netherlands to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

NEW ZEALAND

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Government of New Zealand considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservation

"The Government of New Zealand can only undertake to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention so far as the law of New Zealand allows".

NIGER

1951 Convention

Declarations

By a communication received on 25 August 1961, the Government of Niger notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

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In addition, the Government of Niger notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its geographic limitation, so that henceforward for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Government of Niger considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

NIGERIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Government of Nigeria considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1) that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

NORWAY

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the Convention, the Government of Norway considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

Article 17: "The obligation stipulated in article 17 (1) to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment, shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefits of agreements which may in the future be concluded between Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, or between Norway and any one of these countries, for the purpose of establishing special conditions for the transfer of labour between these countries."

Article 24: On 21 January 1954, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was notified that:

> "The Government of Norway withdraws, with immediate effect, the reservation made by it to article 24 of the Convention, as the Acts mentioned in said reservation have been amended to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the same treatment as is accorded to Norwegian nationals."

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Note: For the text of those reservations, see United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 189, page 198.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Norway to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

PARAGUAY

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Paraguay considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

1967 Protocol

The declaration of geographic limitation made by Paraguay with respect to the 1951 Convention (see above) is, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

PERU

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Peru considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

PORTUGAL

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, Portugal considers itself bound by alternative (a) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

The representative of Portugal further declared:

"this accession is made under the following reservations:

(1) Due to the special nature of the relationship between Portugal and Brazil, the treatment conferred to Brazilian citizens shall in no case be considered for the purpose of interpretation of any clause stipulating the granting to refugees of the most favoured treatment accorded to nationals of foreign countries.

(2) The Portuguese Government safeguards the principles of a constitutional nature covering the same matters as the provisions of this Convention related to the exemption of reciprocity."

SENEGAL

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 2 May 1963, the Government of Senegal notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

Furthermore, by a communication received on 12 October 1964, the Government of Senegal notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation so that henceforward, for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, Senegal considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951."

SWEDEN

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Sweden considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1. B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951."

Reservations

"First, a general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now

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or may in future be accorded by Sweden to the nationals of Denmark, Finland, Iceland. and Norway or to the nationals of any one of those countries.

Secondly, the following reservations:

A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Sweden.

A reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Swedish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality.

A reservation to article 17, paragraph 2, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a) - (c) an automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work-permit.

A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), to the effect that notwithstanding the principle of national treatment for refugees, Sweden shall not be bound to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons.

A reservation to article 24, paragraph 3, to the effect that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on Sweden.

A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Swedish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such a certificate do not exist in Sweden".

Note: By a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7 (2).

By a communication received on 20 April 1961, the Government of Sweden gave notice of the withdrawal, as from 1 July 1961, of the reservation made by it to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General, that it has decided to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2.

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For the text of the reservations to article 14 and that to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) as originally formulated, see United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 200, page 336.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Sweden to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

SWAZILAND

1967 Protocol

Declaration

The instrument of accession contains the following Declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland deems it essential to draw attention to the accession herewith as a member of the United Nations, and not as a Party to the said Convention by reason of succession or otherwise".

Reservations

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of article VII of the Protocol, the instrument of accession to the Protocol is made subject to the following reservations in respect of the application of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, under article I of the Protocol:

"(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 22 of the said Convention, and therefore will not consider itself bound by the provisions therein.

(2) Similarly, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume the obligations of article 34 of the said Convention, and must expressly reserve the right not to apply the provisions therein."

SWITZERLAND

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Switzerland considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

Article 17: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and paragraph 3: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors' insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors' insurance, refugees residing in Switzerland (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Switzerland for ten years - of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 40 of the Federal Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Switzerland who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions under the Federal Council's Order of 14 March 1952, but any contributions which may have been paid by the employers.

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By a communication received on 18 February 1963, the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 42 of the Convention, the Government of Switzerland had decided to withdraw, in so far as old-age and survivors' insurance was concerned, the reservation formulated at the time of ratification with regard to article 24, paragraph 1, letters (a) and (b) and paragraph 3 of the Convention.

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1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Switzerland to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

TANZANIA, United Republic of

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

1967 Protocol

Reservation

"The provisions of article IV of the Protocol shall not be applicable to the United Republic of Tanzania except within the explicit consent of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania."

TOGO

1951 Convention

Declaration

By a communication received on 27 February 1962, the Government of Togo notified the Secretary-General that it considers itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended to its territory before the attainment of independence.

By a further communication received on 28 October 1962, the Government of Togo notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the geographic limitation, so that henceforward, for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, Togo considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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TUNISIA

1951 Convention

By a communication received on 24 October 1957, the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, on the instruction of his Government, informed the Secretary-General that Tunisia considered itself bound by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees which had been ratified by France in the name of Tunisia on 23 June 1954.

Declaration

By a communication received on 16 January 1958, the Government of Tunisia notified the Secretary-General that for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, it considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

TURKEY

1951 Convention

Declarations made upon signature

"The Government of the Turkish Republic, in signing this Convention states that so far as the commitments accepted by it under the Convention are concerned, the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to refer to events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951. It does not therefore intend to accept any commitment in connexion with events occurring outside of Europe.

The Turkish Government considers moreover, that the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" refers to the beginning of the events. Consequently, since the pressure exerted upon the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, Bulgaria, which began before 1 January 1951, is still continuing, the provision of this Convention must also apply to the Bulgarian refugees of Turkish extraction compelled to leave that country as a result of this pressure and who, being unable to enter Turkey, might seek refuge on the territory of another contracting party after 1 January 1951.

The Turkish Government will, at the time of ratification, enter reservations which it could make under article 42 of the Convention".

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Reservation and Declaration made upon ratification:

"No provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey;

(a) The Government of the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and of 30 June 1928 mentioned in article 1, paragraph A, of this Convention. Furthermore, the 150 persons affected by the Arrangement of 30 June 1928 having been amnestied under Act. No. 3527, the provisions laid down in this Arrangement are no longer valid in the case of Turkey. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Turkey considers the Convention of 28 July 1951 independently of the aforementioned Arrangements.

(b) For the purposes of the obligations arising out of this Convention, the Government of the Republic understands the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" mentioned in paragraph B of article 1 to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

(c) Similarly, the Government of the Republic understands that the action of "re-availment" or "reacquisition" as referred to in article 1, paragraph C, of the Convention - that is to say: "If (1) he has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or (2) having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it" - does not depend only on the request of the person concerned but also on the consent of the State in question".

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The instrument of accession stipulates that the Government of Turkey maintains the provisions of the declaration made under Section B of article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, according to which it applies the Convention only to persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring in Europe, and also the reservation clause made upon ratification of the Convention to the effect that no provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey.

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITIAN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Reservations

When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and in accordance with article 42, paragraph 1 thereof, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations thereto, the text of which is reproduced below:

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows; and it can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of that article so far as the law allows.

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(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows".

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At the time of ratifying the Convention, the British Representative made a declaration in accordance with the terms of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Convention concerning its extension to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, with reservations similar to those applicable to the United Kingdom.

On 25 October 1956, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, following consultations with the governments of other territories, for the conduct of whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom are responsible, the Convention was further extended to the territories of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles and the Somaliland Protectorate. Reservations similar to those applicable in the United Kingdom apply to all these territories.

On 25 October 1956 the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations further informed the Secretary-General of extension of the Convention to the territories of Zanzibar and St. Helena, with the reservations similar to (i), (iii) and (iv) listed above only.

On 19 June 1957 application of the Convention was extended to British Honduras, subject to the reservation contained in paragraph (1) above only.

On 11 July 1960 application of the Convention was extended to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, subject to similar reservations to those made in respect of the United Kingdom.

On 11 November 1960 application of the Convention was further extended to the territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, subject to reservations similar to those contained in paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iv) of the reservations made in respect of the United Kingdom.

On 19 July 1970 application of the Convention and Protocol was extended to the Bahamas subject to the following reservation in respect of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17: refugees and their dependants would normally be subject to the same laws as non-Bahamians so long as they have not acquired Bahamian status.

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1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.

"(a) In accordance with the provisions of the first sentence of article VII.4 of the Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby excludes from the application of the Protocol the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: Jersey, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland."

"(b) In accordance with the provisions of the second sentence of article VII.4 of the said Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby extends the application of the Protocol to the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: St. Lucia, Montserrat."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The United States of America has acceded with the following reservations in respect of the application, in accordance with article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees:

"The United States of America construes article 29 of the Convention as applying only to refugees who are resident in the United States and reserves the right to tax refugees who are not residents of the United States, in accordance with its general rules relating to non-resident aliens.

"The United States of America accepts the obligation of paragraph 1 (b) of article 24 of the Convention except in so far as that paragraph may conflict in certain instances with any provisions of title II (old age, survivors' and disability insurance) of title XVIII (hospital and medical insurance for the aged) of the Social Security Act. As to any such provision, the United States will accord to refugees lawfully staying in its territory treatment no less favourable than is accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances".

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URUGUAY

1951 Convention

Declaration

The Government of the Republic of Uruguay has notified the Secretary-General that for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, it considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

YUGOSLAVIA

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

ZAIRE

1951 Convention

Declaration

For the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of Zaire considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

ZAMBIA

1951 Convention

Declarations

In the instrument of succession, the Government of Zambia has declared that it considers itself as continuing to be bound by the Convention, subject to the reservations expressed hereunder.

Furthermore, for the purposes of its obligations under the present Convention, the Government of the Republic of Zambia considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1), that is to say "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

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Reservations

Article 17 (2)

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 17, paragraph 2, that Zambia does not consider itself bound to grant to a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) automatic exemption from the obligation to to obtain a work permit.

Further, with regard to article 17 as a whole, Zambia does not wish to undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

Article 22 (1)

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state that it considers article 22 (1) to be a recommendation only and not a binding obligation to accord to refugees the same treatment as it accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education.

Article 26

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 26 that it reserves the right to designate a place or places of residence for refugees.

Article 28

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 28 that Zambia considers itself not bound to issue a travel document with a return clause in cases where a country of second asylum has accepted or indicated its willingness to accept a refugee from Zambia.

1967 Protocol

Reservations

The reservations made by Zambia to the 1951 Convention (see above) are, in accordance with article VII (2) of the 1967 Protocol, applicable to its obligations under the latter instrument.